ISSN 0228-4111

NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
c/o Museum of Ontario Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road, London, ON N6G 3M6

November-December 2017 17-07 - 17-08

Summer is finally here. We can only hope it will be warmer and sunnier than what passed for spring! In addition to our **Annual Chapter Picnic** and artifact ID activities in conjunction with the Archaeology Day at **Longwoods Conservation Area** on **Sunday, July 14th** (details are provided on the first page of this issue), we are hosting an **Archaeology Day at Lake Whittaker Conservation Area** on **Sunday August 11th** from 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM in conjunction with *The Museum of Ontario Archaeology* and *Kettle Creek Conservation Authority*. Come join us at this second event and gain a better understanding of the ethical practice of archaeology and a greater appreciation for the human occupation of southwestern Ontario over the past 13,000 years. There will be hands-on activities for people of all ages and free admission to the Lake Whittaker event.

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The next London OAS Meeting at the Museum will be on Thursday September 12, 2019. The speaker and topic are to be announced.

Speaker's Night is held the 2nd Thursday of each month (January to April and September to December) at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road, in the northwest part of the city. The meeting starts at 7:30 pm. Doors open at 7:00 PM and as usual there will be free juice and cookies!

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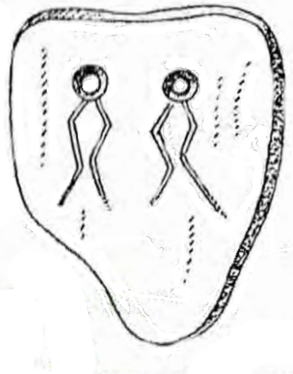
Student	$15.00
Individual	$18.00
Institutional	$21.00
Subscriber	$20.00

The next get-together of the London Chapter will be our Annual Picnic, as always to be held in conjuction with Archaeology/Artifact Day at the Longwoods Conservation Area (and Ska-Nah-Doht Village & Museum) west of Delaware, Ontario. It will be held on Sunday, July 14, 2019 (the second Sunday of July; not the third Sunday as it was in past years) beginning at 11:00 A.M. London Chapter members will get free admission so ***do not purchase a ticket at the automated machine*** at the gate. Rather follow the entrance road to the resource centre in the Conservation Area where you can pick up a ticket for display in your vehicle and then park in the lot just to the north of the centre. All you need is your picnic lunch! There will be a barbecue if you need it and there is always some extra free food like hot dogs. London Chapter members will identify artifacts brought in by the general public and there is always a chance to try one's hand at flint-knapping and such – see details of the archaeology event and how to get to the Conservation area at https://www.lowerthames-conservation.on.ca/conservation-lands/longwoods-road-conservation-area-ska-nah-doht-village-museum/. Mark your calendars and come and join us! More details of this event will appear on our website. See you there!

We close out our issues of **KEWA** finally for 2017(!!) with a treat... the seminal paper by the late Ian T. Kenyon on ***The Neutral Sequence in the Hamilton Area***, an oft-cited but not widely available contribution. We have paginated it following Ian's original formatting but have refined and compiled the figures in a new format at the end of the document. We already have papers to start on the 2018 **KEWA** issues but it would really be nice to have more people submit material so we can perhaps actually get to releasing 2019 issues at some point.



THE NEUTRAL SEQUENCE IN THE HAMILTON AREA

by Ian T. Kenyon

Introduction

The archaeology of the Hamilton area Neutrals has a long but sporadic history (see Wright, 1963: 59-82). The work of Waugh, Boyle, Wintemberg and especially Ridley (1961) have contributed much to our understanding of Neutral site location, burial pattern and material culture. Yet there is still little published data which can provide an adequate basis for reconstructing Neutral culture and culture change. The Neutral occupance of the Niagara Frontier has been considerably clarified by White (especially 1961) but here the situation is complicated by the presence of two other ethnic groups.

In 1971 the author conducted a three month survey of Neutral sites in the Hamilton area. The area within a fifteen mile radius of Hamilton was designated as the focus of the survey. Previous reports had indicated this to be the densest region of historic Neutral habitation. The survey strategy was extensive rather than intensive in approach and heavily relied on published or manuscript reports and local informants. Six sites were selected for intensive testing (i.e. Campbell, Knight-Tucker, Nedelko-Orct, Mills, Ludlow-Vanderlip and Ronald). The nature of the survey precluded a complete list of Neutral sites and undoubtedly additional sites will be located in the future. The surrounding region is largely

*Paper presented at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archeological Association at St. John's, Newfoudland, Feb. 25-27, 1972 terra incognita but work by McDonald to the east and Erindale college to the north have filled in some of these gaps.

The following discussion of the Hamilton area Neutral is based on a number of sources, principally: the 1971 survey; excavations by W.C Noble and C.E. Stortroen at the Shaver, Christianson, Hamilton and Cleveland sites; published reports; and **both private and institutional collections.**

Chronology

This paper will consider the general trends apparent in 46 sites dating between 1400 A.D. and 1650 A.D. Although the precise dating of these sites is not yet possible, an initial chronology for the area has been established, principally by seriation of ceramics and trade goods. Fox (this conferece) suggests Neutral lithics also display definate temporal trends.

Three broad poridds are recognized: late prehistoric which corresponds to the early portion of Wright's (1966) late Ontario Iroquois tradition and probably dates 1400 A.D. to 1500 A.D.; protocontact which displays the first indications of European trade goods and should date 1550 A.D. to 1620 A.D.; contact which represents the historically known Neutral of the 1620 A.D.-1650 A.D. period. There may be a hiatus between the prehistoric and protocontact sites— a gap filled by Lawson (Wintemberg, 1939) and possibly upper Clearville (Jury, 1941)— but this should be closed by additional survey and excavation. The absolute dates are largely based on comparisons with tribes whose historic archaeology is better known. Glass beads are particularly utilized since a number of regional studies are available (e.g. Motykova, 1969; Wray and Schoff, 1952; Pratt, 1961; and Heisey and Witmer, 1962). The absolute dates suggested by these workers are revised in an upward direction in this paper but space forbids a further discussion of this point.

Material Culture Change

Neutral material culture, as represented in the archaeological record, shows some striking divergencies from the Ontario Iroquois groups to the north. These changes can be attributed to both internal development and external contacts.

Late prehistoric ceramic vessels are typically low collared with horizontal neck trailing (fig. 1: b-d). A smaller group of rims resemble Lalonde High Collar but possess shorter collars and less carefully executed decoration (fig. 1: a). The earlier late prehistoric sites have a relatively high percentage of Middleport rims (fig. 1 e, g) but these rapidly decrease through time and are replaced by Lawson-like rims (fig. 1: f, h).

Six major groups of ceramics occur on protocontact and contact sites. The dominant type on protocontact sites consists of obliquely decorated low collar rims (fig. 2: d) similar to the Lawson-like rims of the late prehistoric period. These decrease in popularity through time and are replaced by a series of collarless rims whose decoration is confined to the lip or lip edge (fig. 2: b, e). On certain contact sites a minority variety possesses a high, incipiently collared rim which is decorated with triangular motifs (fig. 2: c). These rims mostly occur in the southeast survey area and are suggestive of a local ceramic tradition. A fourth group contains neck decorated vessels (fig. 2: a) and appears to represent the persistence of late prehistoric ceramic elements into the protocontact period. Three of the protohistoric sites contain a few rims which possess vertical finger-width grooves on their necks (fig. 2: f, g). One of these (fig. 2: f) closely resembles Tuttle Hill Notched, a Whittlesey type (especially Murphy, 1971: Fig. 7). Almost all protohistoric and contact sites contain shell tempered ceramics but this trait is absent in the late prehistoric component. These rims possess a great range of decorative techniques which include linear stamp, trailing, suture stamp, dentate stamp and punctation (fig. 2: h-k). Most sites display less than 5% of shell tempering but a group of sites in the northern survey area (notably Hamilton) contain between 25% and 75%. Other ceramic characteristics of protocontact and contact sites are small frequencies of cordmarked bodies and rims with vertical applique strips (fig. 2, k) which look like "degenerate" strap handles.

Prehistoric pipes are generally of the plain ("Lalonde") trumpet (fig. 3: a) and ring barrel types (fig. 3: b). In this respect, the sites are similar to the prehistoric southern and northern division Huron (Wright, 1966). These types, however, do not occur on protocontact or contact sites where the acorn pipes (fig. 3: c-e) dominate. During the protocontact and contact periods pipes undergo stylistic change: both early (fig. 3: c) and late (fig. 3: e) forms of the acorn pipe can be distinguished. Coronet pipes appear in early punctated forms (fig. 3: f) and late incised ones (fig.3: g). Many other pipe styles occur on the contact sites (see Ridley, 1961) but only a limited number of types are present on the late prehistoric sites (e.g. Bell, 1963). Store vasiform pipes (fig. 3: h) are only found on protocontact and contact sites.

During the 1600 - 1620 A.D. period major changes occur in the bone and lithic industries. Bone beads are largely supplanted by by ones of glass or shell. Ground stone celts virtually disappear and are replaced by the presumably superior iron axes.

Marine shell ornaments are rare or absent during late prehistoric times but become increasingly more frequent during the 1550-1650 A.D. period. Shell discoidal beads, so typical of the early historic period in the Northeast, are common. There is also a series of large marine shell goods including complete conch shells -- some of these may be trumpets -- columella pendants and mask-like gorgets. During the 1971 survey a mask gorget with a rather rudely executed weeping-eye motif was found at the Robertson site (see cover). These large marine shell artifacts become a regular burial inclusion during the 1600 - 1620 A.D. period. At approximately the same time worked marine shells begin to occur in midden deposits.

Late prehistoric sites in the Hamilton area show a strong resemblance to other contemporaneous manifestations of the Ontario Iroquois. Regional differences, perhaps of a clinal nature, are clearly present. This factor led Wright (1966) to distinguish a southern and northern division among the prehistoric Huron.

Similar "divisions" should also occur in the late prehistoric sites of the Hamilton-London area. By 1600-1620 A.D. differences between the Huron and Neutral are quite sharply defined. If the synchronic distribution of stylistic elements during the late prehistoric of Southern Ontario is clinal, that of the historic period is stepped and discontinuous.

Site Location

The increasing knowledge of site location and chronology permits an initial evaluation of intercommunity settlement patterns. Without further work it is not possible to reconstruct the sequential movements of a single community as has been done for the Seneca (Wray and Schoff, 1952) and Onondaga (Tuck, 1971) although several site chains seem likely (e.g. Bradt-Daniels-Sharp?-D. Butter).

The dynamics of settlement change appear to be reflected in such measurable variables as the density, size and spacing of sites.

In the Hamilton area there is a sharp rise in site density through time: the 15th century is represented by 8 sites (fig. 4); the 1550 - 1620 A.D. period by 12 sites and the 1620 - 1650 A.D. period by 23 sites. The later sites also display a greater range in site size. Just slightly less than 50% of the contact period sites are quite small -- under 1.5 acres -- yet the contact Walker site at 15 acres is the largest site in the area. At any given period, at least one site in the 5 to 15 acre range occurs (e.g. Walker, Sealey, Kright-Tucker, Hamilton and possibly Martin). These may represent "capital" villages. This is supported by the great diversity of artifacts found on these sites which is suggestive of the central role played by these communities in regional interaction. The smaller sites are usually located .2 to .9 miles from larger ones and probably represent satellite communities. The thin, scattered deposits on most of these small sites point to short and/or seasonal occupations. A series of four small sites are located on large water bodies (the Grand River and Cootes Paradise). These are poorly known and only one can be securly dated. This is the Fradenberg site which dates to the 1600 - 1620 A.D. period but the presence of a now destroyed ossuary at this site seems unusual. These small riverine sites probably represent seasonal hunting-fishing camps.

Clusters of sites are particularly apparent during the contact period. Each of these clusters may represent a single political unit in the Neutral "confederacy". Preliminary analysis suggests that each cluster possesses a distinguishable ceramic tradition~~s~~. Two to four of these clusters are probably present during the 1620 - 1650 A.D. period.

Aside from these considerations of intercommunity patterns, site-habitat relationships should also be productive. Here an expedient, if somewhat crude, analysis can be undertaken by utilizing the Canada Land Inventory capability maps. The majority of Neutral sites are located on, or adjacent to, soils of high (class 1) agricultural capability. The abbence of sites in certain portions of the survey area is undoubtedly related to the presence of large tracts of agriculturally inferior soils. In the survey area ungulate capability ranges from high (class 1) in the southeast to moderate (class 3) in the north.

The patterns observed above reinforce earlier reconstructions of Neutral village movement. Lee (1952) noted the virtual absence of contact sites west of the Grand River and suggested an eastern shift of Neutral villages. The present data indicate a contraction of the Neutral into the Hamilton area during the 1550 - 1620 A.D. period. Interestingly, the Huron also display a similar agglomerative process during the same period (Trigger, 1962 and 1969). Trigger proposes two major reasons for the Huron movements, namely defense and trade. With the advent of European trade goods, Huronia became a strategic location in the trade between the French, Algonkian and Iroquoian peoples. Huronia's distance from New York creates a wide buffer zone between the Huron and Iroquois. The same factors may be invloved in the historic location of the Neutral. During the protocontact period they move away from their western enemies, the Fire Nation, but are still located in an area of high agricultural and hunting potential. Furthermore, their position on the Niagara Peninsula commands the access to both New York and the Ohio drainage.

During the middle and late sixteenth century major changes occur in the location of many of the peripheral Iroquoian groups: The Neutrals and Huron agglomerate into small, strategically located areas; the Petun migrate into their historically known position (Charles Garrad: personal communication); the St.

Lawrence Iroquois disappear; and the Susquehanna move from northern to southern Pennsylvania (Witthoft, 1959). Contrastingly, at least two of the Five Nations Iroquois, the Oneida (Pratt, 1966) and Onondaga (Tuck, 1971) display no major locational shifts during the entire 1500 - 1650 time period.

Trade and Foreign Contacts

European trade goods were probably traded to the Neutral at least as early as circa. 1580 A.D. The Huron are generally regarded as the major suppliers of European trade goods to the Neutrals. Glass beads from Neutral sites of the 1620 - 1650 A.D. period are quite similar to those used by the Hurons but these assemblages can be readily differentiated from those of the post-1620 Five Nations Iroquois. This dichotomy is a product of the French and Dutch trading spheres.

The small but persistent frequencies of such generally southern traits as shell tempering and large marine shell goods indicate continuing contact between the Neutrals and the area south of the Great Lakes. Although protohistoric Neutral and Whittlesey connections seem clear, the sources of the other southern elements are difficult to precisely identify. Ridley (1961) has suggested Fort Ancient and Monongahela relationships.

Two avenues of contact are possible: to the southeast via the Niagara Penninsula and southwestern New York and to the southwest via Michigan.

Large marine shell artifacts have a wide distribution in the Mississippi drainage. Weeping-eye gorgets, for example, are found in such diverse groups as the Madisonville (Griffin, 1966) and Clover (Mayer-Oakes, 1955) complexes of the Ohio drainage, the Anker site of the Chicago area Oneota (Bluhm and Liss, 1961), and the Dumaw Creek site of western Michigan (Quimby, 1966). An additional link with the Mississippian drainage is the presence of a shell rattlesnake gorget on the contact Neutral Sealey site (Wintemberg, 1926). Similar specimens are known for the Madisonville and Clover complexes (Griffin, 1966; Mayer-Oakes, 1955).

Collarless, shell tempered, cordmarked ceramics are widley distributed and in the Ohio valley are dominant on Madisonville, Clover and Monongahela sites. Iroquoian sites in southwestern New York also display appreciable frequencies of these attributes (e.g. Guthe, 1958).

Probably the marine shell ornaments and the Mississippian related ceramic elements entered the Neutral area by a chain extending through southwestern New York to the Ohio drainage. The southwestern Ontario access should not be overlooked ~~by~~ but little published date are ~~is~~ available for the 16th and 17th century occupations of the western Lake Erie region. Lee (1952) reported a mixture of Fort Ancient and Lawson ceramic traits for a site near Chatham, Ontario but did not provide any further detilas.

This data, then, suggest a trading network including some of the Ohio drainage groups and the southern tribes of the Ontario Iroquois.

This network was apparently initiated during the late 16th century. the northern flow of shell goods was possibly reciprocated by the southern movement of European trade goods. The value systems involved in this trading chain can be elucidated by contrasting distribution and types of European trade goods in Iroquoian and Fort Ancient-Monongahela sites. This comparison, it should be noted, is limited by the rather imprecise dating of the Ohio drainage sites. At the Fort Ancient Hardin site (Hanson, 1966; Winters, 1968) all trade goods were brass and copper. The bulk of these were ornaments in burials: a context which suggests a high valuation. Brass scrap was rare and edge tools of either brass or iron were absent. Glass beads occur on some Fort Ancient (not Hardin) and Monongahela sites but these are almost exclusively of the widley distributed round blue variety. Among the Iroquois, even sites as early as the 1580 - 1600 A.D. period (e.g. Cleveland) possess a variety of brass and iron goods of both ornamental and functional types. Brass scrap is relatively common in Neutral midden deposits and there is a fairly wide range of glass bead styles. Apparently the northern and eastern groups trading to the Ohio valley peoples were screening out such desirable items as iron edge tools and glass beads. Yet even the less desirable brass goods were apparently highly valued by the Ohio groups judging by the rarity of brass scrap and the burial associations of the brass ornaments.

These locally varying values and differential supplies are key factors in the mechanism of a trading chain. Perhaps an additional component of this trading network included the solidification of social relationships through the exchange of women. This could account for some of the southern elements in Neutral ceramics. The possible breakdown in matrilocal residence pattern during the protocontact period (as suggested by Smith, 1970, for the Huron) would facilitate such exchange.

Apparently the Five Nations Iroquois were not involved in this shell trade during the early seventeenth century. The impression obtained from the published literature on the Iroquois (especially Beauchamp, 1901) is that large marine shell artifacts are rare until about 1640 - 1660 A.D. and even then are more common in the western tribes. The presence of several shell tempered non-Iroquoian vessels at the post-1650 Seneca Dann site (Parker, 1922: 111) confirms this pattern. These distributional data correspond well with historical evidence.. After the dispersal of the Ontario Iroquois groups circa. 1650-1655 A.D., the access to the Mississippi drainage was open to the Five Nations Iroquois. Beginning as early as 1655 the Iroquois made repeated raids south of the Great Lakes (Hunt, 1940: 145).

Conclusion

Euro-indian acculturation had profound effects on Neutral culture. These changes were initiated well before the terms "Neutre" or "Attiwandaron" appear in the historical record. Only a careful and lengthy examination of the archaeological and historical records will be able to sort out the processes involved in Neutral culture and culture change.

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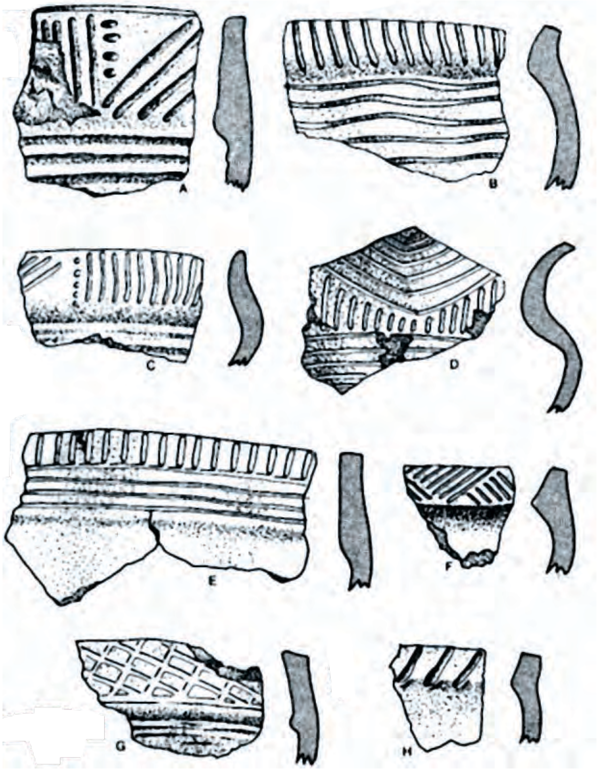


Figure 1: Late Prehistoric Rims. a: High collar (affinis Lalonde High Collar);b-d: Neck decorated (Pound Necked); e, g: Middleport Types (Ontario Horizontal and Middleport Criss-Cross; f, h: Lawson Types (Lawson Opposed, Lawson Incised)

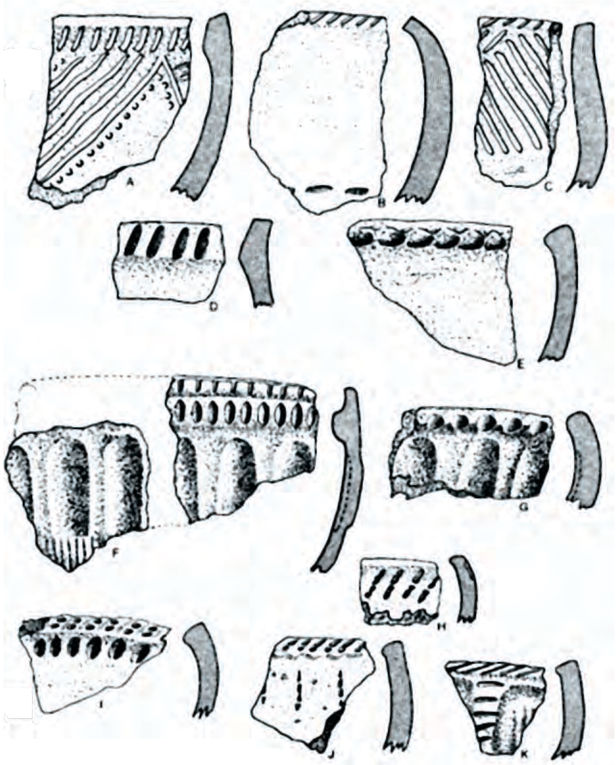


Figure 2: Protohistoric and Contact Rims. a) Neck decorated (Black Necked-like); b:Collarless lip incised rim (Ripley Plain-like); c: High incipient collar with triangular motif; d: Low collared (Lawson Incised); e:Collarless, lip edge notching (Dutch Hollow Notched-like); f, g: Neck-grooved rims, Whittlesey-like, Knight-Tucker and Fonger sites; I: Punctated, shell tempered rim, Fonger site; h: Suture stamped?, shell tempered rim, Hamilton site; j: Dentate stamped rim, shell tempered rim, Hamilton site; k: Incised and cord-marked rim, vertical applique strip, shell tempered, Hamilton Site.

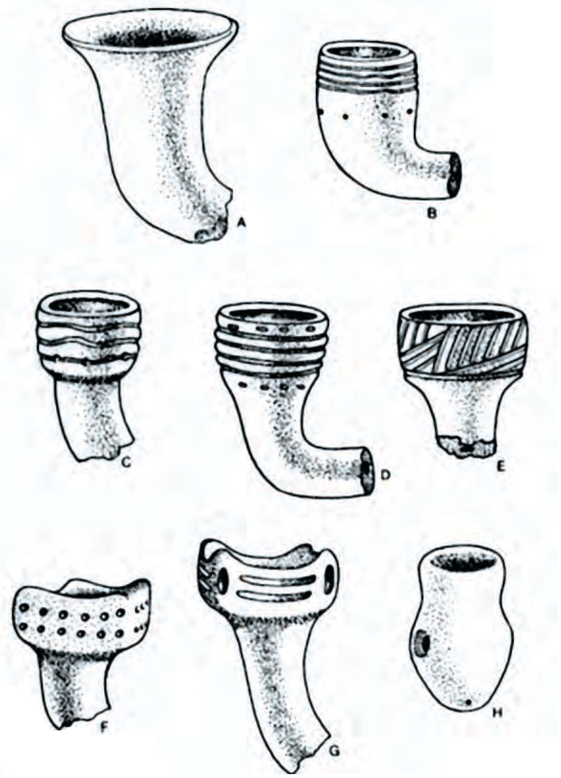


Figure 3: Prehistoric and Historic Pipe Types. a: Late prehistoric trumpet pipe; b: Late prehistoric ringed barrel; c: Ringed acorn, protohistoric type; d: Ringed acorn, protohistoric and contact type; e: Decorated acorn, late contact type; f: Coronet pipe, protohistoric variety; g: Coronet pipe, contact variety; h: Stone, stemless, vasiform pipe, protohistoric and contact.

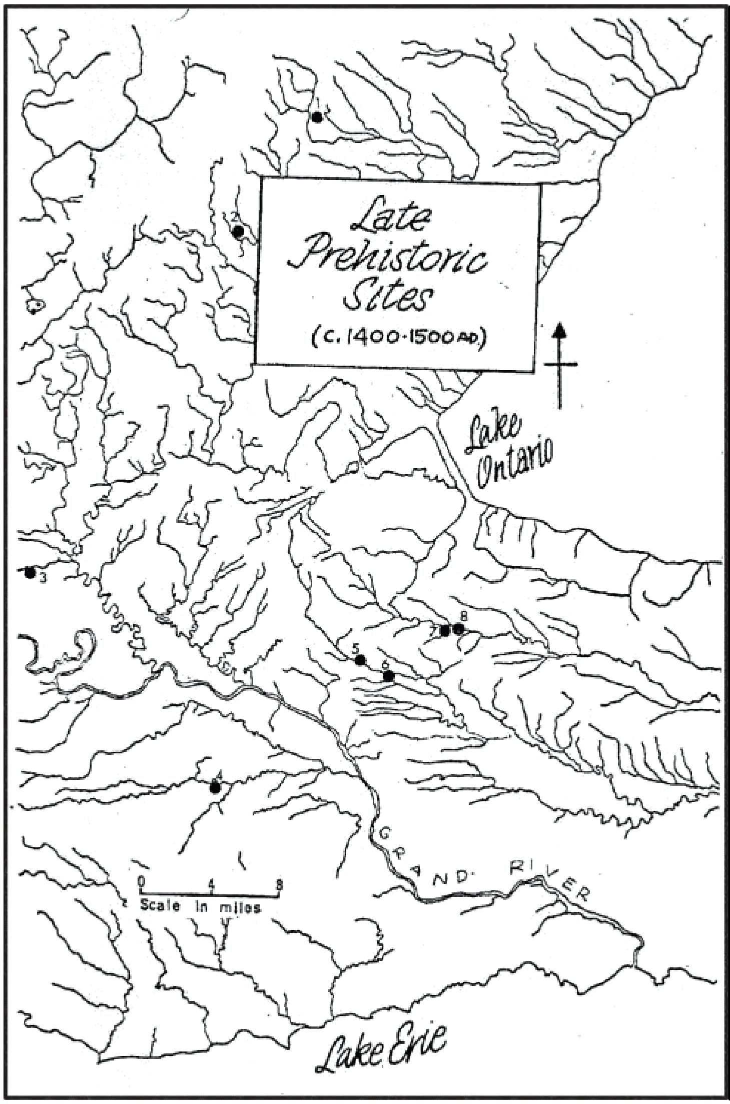


Figure 4: Late Prehistoric Sites. For key to site names see list below.

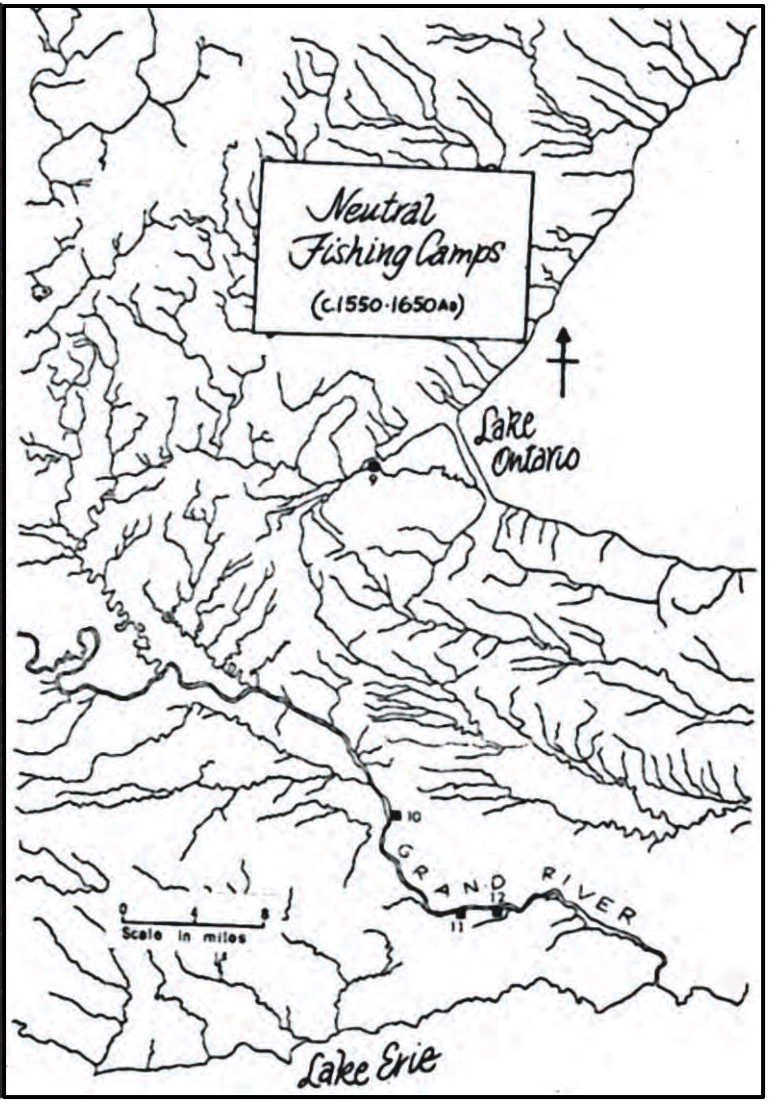


Figure 5: Neutral Fishing Camps. For key to site names see list below.

Key to Site Name, Figures 4 to 7:

1: Milton; 2: Campbell; 3:, Kitchen; 4: Baptiste; 5: Whaley; 6: Davidson; 7: Guyatt; 8: Mitchell; 9: Princess Point (in part); 10: Indiana (in part); 11: Fradenburg; 12: Tufford; 13: Carton; 14: Christianson (and Shaver One); 15: Knight-Tucker; 16: Wood; 17: Nedelko-Orct; 18: MacPherson; 19: Mannen; 20: Cleveland; 21: Fonger; 22: Bradt; 23: Clarence Smith; 24: Hood; 25: Bogle I; 26: Bogle II; 27: Hamilton; 28: Mills; 29: Mount; 30: Robertson (and Dwyer Ossuary); 31: Lake Medad; 32: Lundlow-Vanderlip; 33: Sealey; 34: Bundy-Bodwell; 35: Westbrook; 36: Walker; 37: Butter' s Lane; 38: David Butters; 39: Sharpe (and Burke Ossuary); 40: Daniels (and Butter Ossuary); 41: Donovan; 42: John Brigham (in part); 43: Oliphant; 44: McMurray; 45: Ronald; 46: Martin.

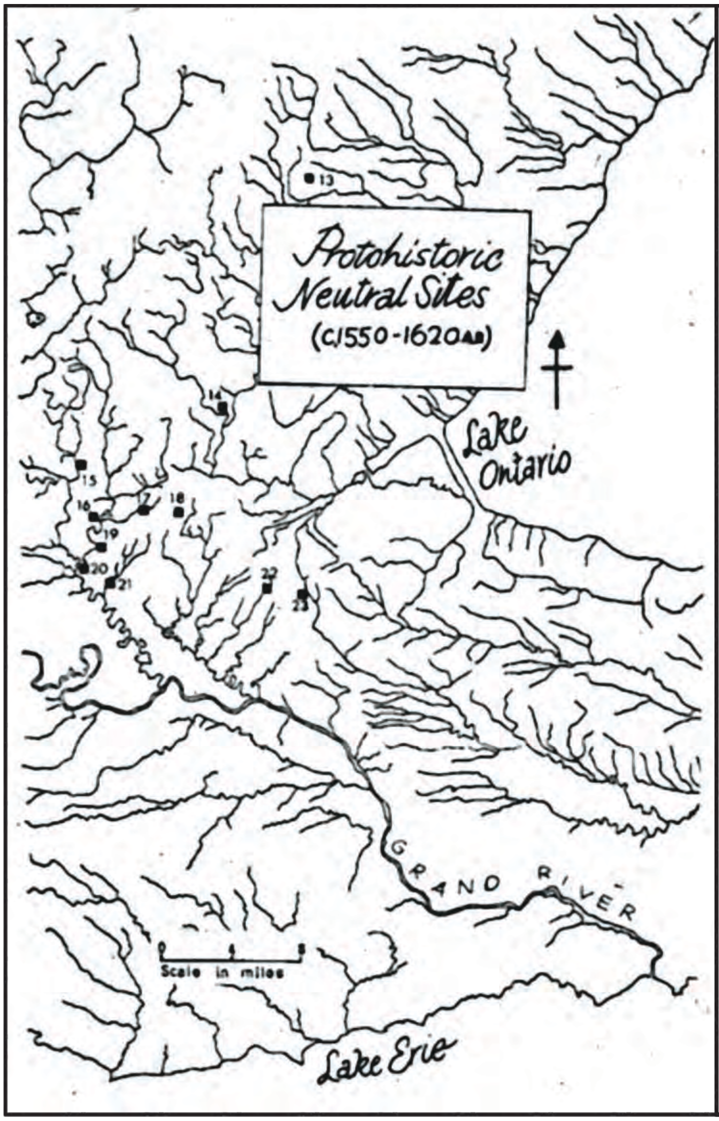


Figure 6: Protohistoric Neutral Sites. For key to site names see previous page.

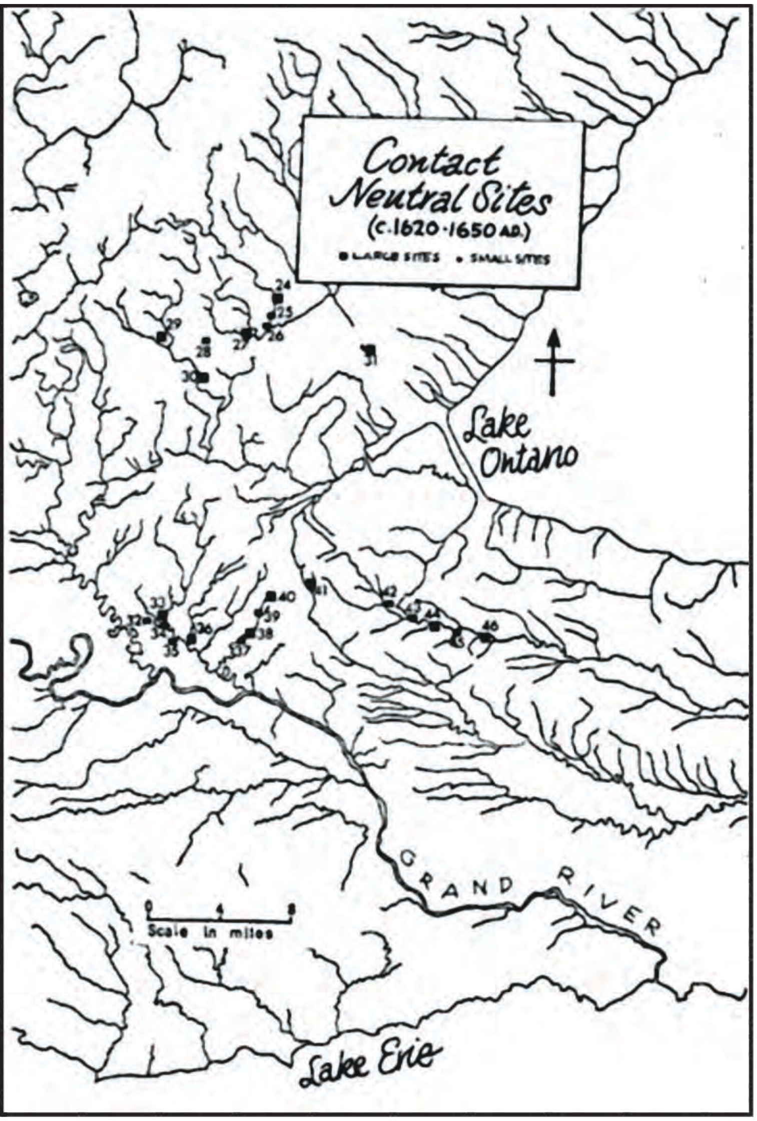
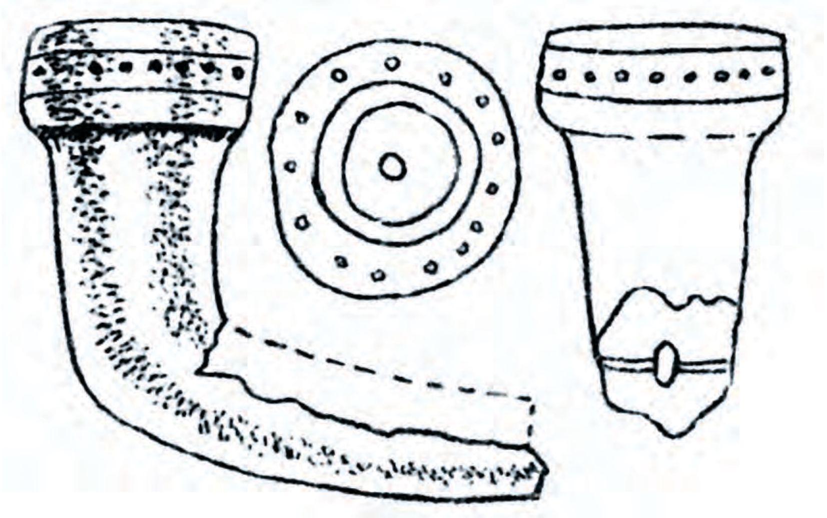
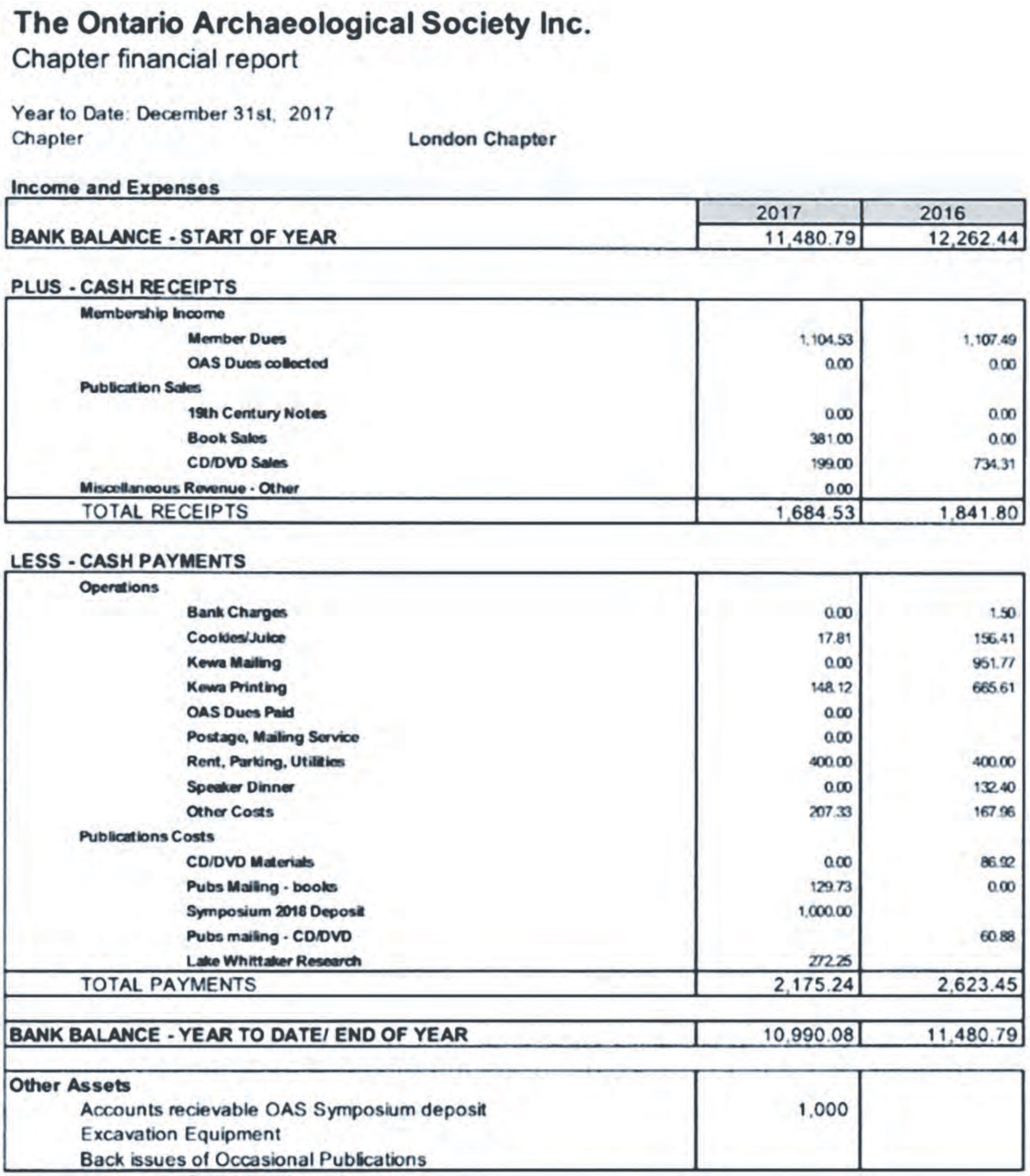


Figure 7: Contact Neutral Sites. For key to site names see previous page.



Ceramic Pipe from Cleveland Site; *Drawing by Ian T. Kenyon*

Belatedly, here is the Chapter Financial Report for 2017 (only fitting as this is a 2017 issue albeit released in June 2019) provided by 2017 Treasurer Larry Nielsen and which has been approved by an external audit. The 2018 financial report will appear shortly in an appropriate 2018 issue.



The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Chapter financial report

Year to Date: December 31st, 2017
Chapter London Chapter

Income and Expenses

	2017	2016
BANK BALANCE - START OF YEAR	11,480.79	12,262.44
PLUS - CASH RECEIPTS		
Membership Income		
Member Dues	1,104.53	1,107.49
OAS Dues collected	0.00	0.00
Publication Sales		
19th Century Notes	0.00	0.00
Book Sales	381.00	0.00
CD/DVD Sales	199.00	734.31
Miscellaneous Revenue - Other	0.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,684.53	1,841.80
LESS - CASH PAYMENTS		
Operations		
Bank Charges	0.00	1.50
Cookies/Juice	17.81	156.41
Kewa Mailing	0.00	951.77
Kewa Printing	148.12	665.61
OAS Dues Paid	0.00	
Postage, Mailing Service	0.00	
Rent, Parking, Utilities	400.00	400.00
Speaker Dinner	0.00	132.40
Other Costs	207.33	167.96
Publications Costs		
CD/DVD Materials	0.00	86.92
Pubs Mailing - books	129.73	0.00
Symposium 2018 Deposit	1,000.00	
Pubs mailing - CD/DVD		60.88
Lake Whittaker Research	272.25	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	2,175.24	2,623.45
BANK BALANCE - YEAR TO DATE/ END OF YEAR	10,990.08	11,480.79

Other Assets		
Accounts recievable OAS Symposium deposit	1,000	
Excavation Equipment		
Back issues of Occasional Publications		